

CHURCH MATTERS.**R eligious Notices.**

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Sunday-school prayer meeting, Sabbath at 7 P. M. Week prayer meeting, Thursday, at 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. Ezra D. Simon, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M. The Lord's Supper at first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6:30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. D. R. Lowrie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7:45. Classes meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:45 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Fremont street corner Franklin, Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 12 M. Weekly prayer meeting at 8 o'clock each Thur-day evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal)—Liberty street, Rev. W. G. Farrington, D. D., Rector. Morning service, 10:30 A. M. Second service, 7:30 P. M., except first Sunday in month, when it is at 3:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M.

HOPKIN CHAPEL—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3:30 P. M. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART—Rev. J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. First mass, 8:30 A. M. High mass, 10:30 A. M. Vespers, 3 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.

BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATSONSING M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. Cowans, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watson'sing)—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; evening service, 7:30. Sunday school, 3 P. M.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. Sunday school, 2 P. M. Prayer meeting, Tuesday evening, 7:45 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale)—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9 A. M. E. G. Day Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

SILVER LAKE—Sabbath school held every Sunday in the hall, at 3 P. M. Charles A. Hubby, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Friday evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS—Rev. W. H. Brodhead, teacher. Held at Westminster Sunday-school rooms every Friday evening during the month of November, commencing at 8 p. m. All interested in the Sunday-school lessons are very cordially invited to attend.

The Last Call.

To the Citizen.

This will be your last issue before the election. Before your next appears the question of who is to be our President for the next four years will be settled. Business has been unsettled and society disturbed during the whole Summer, and to what purpose?

The only theory upon which this quadrennial disturbance can be justified is that it is well for a great people to rest from its labors once in four years, and discuss the policy to be pursued during the succeeding four.

The campaign is over and what have we learned? What discussion of policy has there been? What is clearer to the public vision to day than four months ago?

We know more of Mr. Blaine's public, and of Mr. Cleveland's private character. Do we know anything else that we were ignorant of before? Has any other subject been discussed? Are the principles, beliefs and policies of the contending parties better defined and more clearly understood?

The tariff needs revision in many particulars. Have the Republican speakers and writers discussed that revision, and clearly outlined their policy? Every year an enormous surplus is collected. What will the Republicans do with that; have they told us?

We have no navy worthy the name. Will the Republicans build one, and to whom will they entrust the work—to Robeson? If so, they said? The last line of Amé Jean St. Amers has furled its flag. We have no merchant marine; the navigation laws need revision and amendment. What is the Republican policy about this? Who knows it?

We have continual trouble with our Indians. The present policy seems defective. What amendments do the Republicans propose? Which of these great questions of the day has received the attention of the Republican speakers or the Republican press?

We have heard declamation and rant about the tariff, but no discussion. We have seen Republican orators attempt to frighten, but never to enlighten their hearers on this subject. The enormous surplus has been ignored. We might have England's navy, our flag might float on every sea, and our Indians be extinct, for ought we have learned from Republican sources. To the question, what is the cause of this, the answer is direct and simple—the nomination of Blaine.

When the Republican convention nominated a man rejected by two conventions, opposed by many of the best men in the party it represented, esteemed by many corrupt and dangerous, it forced upon the country the question of official integrity, and made the issue for the campaign not principles, but men; not policy, but character. Great issues have been neglected, and the Democrats have devoted themselves to exposing, and the Republicans to explaining a corrupt record. Let any one who would deny this stop and consider what would have been the conduct of the campaign had the Republican convention nominated Edmunds, Gresham, Hawley, or Arthur. Then would the discussion have been confined to the political issues of the day, and the people would have risen from that discussion with a clearer understanding of the policies of the opposing parties, and determine by their ballots which should be adopted. Thus some good would have come of the disturbance and turmoil of the campaign. Thus, to a certain extent, the people would have been educated in the science of government. But as it is no good has come. Nothing has been learned, and the only question to be determined by Tuesday's vote, is not whether Mr. Blaine is corrupt, for that is no longer a question, with those who have read the evidence, but whether any man, no matter how corrupt, shall be placed in the seat of Washington if nominated by the Republican party. Alas for the country that in the first century of its history that question should be raised.

Inquirer.**"A Change and its Results."**

To the Citizen.

The Citizen has been so liberal in the publication of a variety of matter in this campaign that I had begun to hope that it was not far from the kingdom—politically speaking—but its latest editorial, "A Change and its Results," dashes all my hopes to the ground. Not that I hoped it was going to be Democratic. Oh no! I don't love the Democrat a bit better than I do the Republican. The comparison is odious.

Will you answer one question? If a high protective tariff insures good times, what caused the hard times from 1873 to 1877? We had "high tariff" then.

Again is it not appealing to the selfishness of American workmen rather too strongly for Christians to all the time keep congratulating them on the misery of the working classes of Great Britain? And is it not true that the same lever, high tariff, which forces out of our markets the manufactured goods of other countries, forces in their laborers to compete with ours, so that we have to "compete with the pauper labor of Europe" at our own doors?

CKLA B WHITEHORN. P. S.—I only meant to ask one question. I find I have asked three. An answer through the Citizen will be carefully read by several who are interested in this subject. C. B. W.

[Depressions occur under all systems. The "hard times" spoken of were due to excessive railroad building, the evils of an inflated currency, and bad crops. When these causes passed away, when our currency was placed upon a sound basis, railroad building confined to the needs of the country, and heavy crops enabled us to feed our own laborers, and reduce our indebtedness to foreign countries, prosperous times returned. England with its free trade experienced hard times more frequently than we, while many thousands of her workmen are reduced to pauperism. The protective system, whether in Germany, France, or America, tends inevitably to raise the wages of the laboring men. That is why we are Republicans; that is why Frank Hurd, the free trader of Ohio, is to-day mourning over his defeat in a strongly Democratic district. The workingmen know their friends. No; this is not appealing too strongly to the selfishness of the working classes. Paul says: "But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." We congratulate nobody upon the misery of the working classes in Great Britain. We call attention to that misery. We indicate its cause, and warn our laboring classes to avoid the same miserable condition. It is no doubt true that the better condition of workingmen here draws laborers from Europe. What competition this may cause in the future, we do not inquire. For the present they are needed. They come with the skilled eye and the cunning hand to develop our industries, to improve and diversify the products of labor. In this great and growing country it will be many years before the competition can be as ruinous as in Great Britain. Even then a protective tariff will in a measure break its force, as in Germany, where the wages of laboring men are far better than before the present protective tariff was enacted.]

Which is Right?

To the Citizen.

One of the nominees on the Temperance local ticket is distributing ballots in Bloomfield with the Republican Electoral Ticket united with the Temperance local ticket. By a comparison between the ticket he is distributing, and the names of Republican electors given in The Citizen are two discrepancies; one in the omission of an initial letter, and the other in a change of initial letter. Which is correct? The person spoken of declared that his ticket was taken from a right source. If the wrong ballot is cast, will it not vitiate the vote for the two names? If so, and the error was purposely made, are we to understand that this is an

other illustration of the doctrines of St. John men, that we may "do evil that good may come?" Can it be that we need to look well to ballots coming from the hands of Mr. St. John's party friends?

A REPUBLICAN PROHIBITIONIST.**The County Ticket.**

To the Citizen:

I would like the favor of your column for a plea in behalf of the Republican county ticket. Rumors are flying that there will be a good deal of scratching of these names on election day. I am sure it will be done by no one who knows the candidates in nomination by the different parties.

Either one of the nominees on the Republican ticket is head and shoulders above his opponents, either as to character or ability.

The principal opposition seems to be aimed at Mr. Stainsby for Sheriff. It is not to be wondered at that the Democrats oppose his election with all their force, by fair means or foul, for if there is a man that the Democrats of Essex County do hate with a perfect hatred, it is the Honorable William Stainsby. We remember the opposition to him as candidate for State Senator three years ago, and with what hesitation some good Republicans who were not acquainted with him cast their votes in favor of his election. I believe I am safe in saying that no one who voted for him then, and who has watched his course in the State Senate during the three years of his term can help feeling glad of that vote. Mr. Stainsby's record in that responsible position is one of which Essex county may well be proud, and I believe he will make equally as good a record as Sheriff as he did as Senator.

He is a temperance man, an active man in St. Paul's Church, of Newark, an active business man of that city; he is a man of character and judgment and is about as deserving of the abuse heaped upon him, as James G. Blaine is of the abuse he receives.

To compare him with his opponent, "Billy Brown," one of the boys, a partisan Democrat, a professional lobbyist. Faugh! the comparison is odious.

If we consider the tremendous power the Sheriff has in his hands, that he is the one who has the supreme control of the selection of the Grand Jury, that no name can go into the box from which the Petit Jury is drawn, except by his say-so and the many other ways in which his power can be used for good or evil, and this to continue for three years; if we consider all this means to the interests of the county, we will be very careful how we vote, through a whim, or to please "our friends, the enemy."

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